and white. She is ſtill alive, and ready to atteſt the truth of this narrative.

Kidderminſter,
Sept. 11th, 1757.

J. Johnſtone.

LXXII. *A remarkable Caſe of Coheſions of all the Inteſtines*, &c. *in a Man of about Thirty-four Years of Age, who died ſome time laſt Summer, and afterwards fell under the Inſpection of Mr.* Nicholas Jenty.

Read Feb. 9, 1758.

THE ſubject was tall, and partly emaciated. I found nothing externally but a wound in the left ſide, which ſeemed to me to have been degenerated into an ulcer. As I did not know the man when he was alive, and had him two days after his deceaſe, I cannot give an immediate account of the cauſe of his death. But in opening his abdomen, I found the epiploon adhering cloſe to the inteſtines, in ſuch a manner, that I could not part it without tearing it. It felt rough and dry. And as I was going to remove the inteſtines, to examine the meſentery, I found them ſo coherent one with the other, that it was impoſſible for me to divide them without laceration. Then I inflated the inteſtinal tube, for the inſpection of this extraordinary phænomenon; but, to my great ſurprize, all the external parts of the inteſtines appeared ſmooth; very few of the circumvolutions were ſeen, occaſioned by the ſtrong lateral coheſions of their ſides with

with each other. The ſubſtance of the inteſtines was rough, and a great many pimples, as big as the head of a pin, appeared in them, and were almoſt free from any moiſture. It is proper to obſerve, that theſe pimples have been taken for glands by the late Dr. James Douglas, and others; whereas they are in reality nothing elſe but the orifices of the exhaling veſſels obſtructed, and are not to be met with except in morbid caſes.

After having made inciſions in that part of the *colon* next to the *rectum*, I found the *peritonæum*, or external membrane which inveſts the inteſtines, and the *viſcera* of the *abdomen*, to be of the thickneſs of a ſix-pence; and I fairly drew all the inteſtines from their external membrane without ſeparating their coheſions; the *peritonæum*, or external membrane, afterwards appearing like another ſet of inteſtines. I found a fluid in the inteſtines; and I will not take upon me to ſay, how the periſtaltic motion muſt have been performed. And afterwards I parted the ſtomach from its external tunic, as I had done the inteſtines. I found no obſtruction in the meſenteric glands; but every evolution of the meſentery firmly cohered together. The liver alſo adhered cloſely to the diaphragm, and its adjacent parts: and in the *veſicula fellis* I found the bile pretty thick, neither too green nor too yellow, but a tint between both. I met with nothing remarkable in the other parts of the *abdomen*. In opening the *thorax*, I found the lungs cloſely adhering to the ribs laterally, and poſteriorly and interiorly cloſe to the *pericardium*. In making an inciſion to open the *pericardium*, I found it ſo cloſely adhering to the heart, that I could not

avoid wounding that organ, and with much difficulty could part it from it. I met with no fluid in the *pericardium*. The heart was ſmall; and in the internal ſide the pores of the *pericardium* appeared ſo large, that one might have inſinuated the head of a middling pin into them. They have been deſcribed by ſome anatomiſts, who have met with caſes ſomewhat ſimilar to this, but without ſuch univerſal adheſions; and they have been ſuppoſed to have been glands. The ſame pores likewiſe appeared on the heart; which, in my opinion, are nothing but the extremities of the exhaling veſſels. In removing the heart, I found the *dorſal*, and other lymphatic glands above the lungs, quite large, indurated, and of a dark greyiſh colour. Nothing remarkable appeared in the lungs; only, that the portion of the *pleura*, which inveſts the lungs, and is generally thin, was here thick and rough; and thro' a glaſs it appeared as if covered with grains of ſand; and might in ſeveral places have been eaſily torn from the lungs.

The *aorta* was pretty large; and in that part of it, which runs on the tenth *dorſal vertebra*, I found a *cyſtis*, as big as an olive, full of *pus*; and lower down, immediately before that veſſel perforates the diaphragm, I found another, ſomething leſs, full of matter likewiſe; both which portions I have by me. That portion of the *aorta*, where the *cyſtis* appeared, was rather thicker than the other, and oſſeous. In opening the *cranium*, I found in that part of the *cerebrum*, which lies over the *cerebellum*, a table ſpoonfull of *pus*, of a greeniſh colour; and examining it thro' a glaſs, there was an appearance of *animalcula* in it.

LXXIII.